

PORTUGUESE PRINCE MUST DECIDE FATE OF MOHAMMEDANS

Oldest Son of Pretender Miguel Appointed Honorary First Lieutenant.

MARRIED AN AMERICAN GIRL

May Be Supported for Throne if Central Powers Are Victorious.

BERLIN, July 22.—Prince Miguel of Braganza, Duke of Viseu, oldest son of the Portuguese pretender, Don Miguel, and husband of the former Anita Stewart, of New York, has been appointed an honorary first lieutenant of the Sixth Thüringen Regiment of Uhlans. The prince is thirty-eight years old, and lives with his father in the Castle of Reichenau, lower Austria. His appointment as a German officer is an interesting event, because Portugal is at war with Germany. It may have political significance.

Ex-King Manuel of Portugal, who lives in England with his young German wife, is enthusiastically supporting the allies, in the hope that England and France will place him on the throne of Portugal.

The central powers, Germany, Austria and their allies, are expected to support Prince Miguel if he tries to capture the crown worn by his grandfather.

The marriage of the prince to Miss Stewart took place in Tullach Castle, Scotland, September 15, 1909. If the war ends with a victory of Germany and Austria, there is a strong probability that the American heiress may become Queen of Portugal.

The extinct throne of the now republican nation of Portugal is not the only one whose possession hinges directly on the outcome of the great war. Besides the obvious possibility that the victorious side may unseat some or all of its monarchs, the little nations of Europe have an anxious eye on the war bulletins every day, for their interests are directly affected.

The Germans and Austrians have not decided just what they will do with Serbia should they be able to retain their Balkan conquests. Two things are certain: first, Austria will keep a large section of the country and Bulgaria another large slice, second, no member of the Karageorgevitch family will be allowed to reign, unless the entente allies win. Probably one of the host of the prolific German princelings will get the seat.

In Montenegro the situation is clear. King Nicholas and Crown Prince Danilo have taken up their residence in France. If the allies win, they will return to their rocky exile. If they lose, Prince Mirko, the King's second son, will be installed at Cetinje.

In Greece, too, King Constantine's tenure depends plainly on the great battles now being fought in the east and west. Greece never could have gained or kept her independence from Turkey without the aid of Great Britain and France.

Constantine has a German wife, indeed, the Queen is the Kaiser's own sister. While basing his actions on patriotic motives, the King's course of conduct has all along been marked by hostility to the Kaiser's enemies. First, he refused to come to the assistance of Serbia, as he was bound to do by treaty. He allowed German agitators full sway in his country. Next, he mobilized his army, and thus kept the majority of the population from voting and presenting Venizelos, the popular idol, from taking the place of power which his natural majority of the electorate should give him. In this way the Greek constitution was denied by the King.

VENIZELOS MAY BE RETURNED TO POWER

The entente powers could not stand this long. They have forced Greece to demobilize. With the soldiers voting, Venizelos is almost certain to return to power in the elections to be held this summer. He desires that Greece assist the entente.

Then Constantine's power will certainly be reduced to constitutional limits, and there is fair prospect of his being driven from the throne altogether and probably one of his sons put in his place.

But should the hosts of Germany prevail over their foes, all this will be changed. "Tito," as the Kaiser affectionately refers to his brother-in-law, will be able to impress those Prussian methods, which in his speeches he constantly sets before his soldiers as a model, upon all classes of his population, and the Athens Parliament will become a debating society, like the German Reichstag.

If the Germans win the war they are determined to set up some sort of buffer kingdom of Poland. This will include the Polish and probably the Lithuanian sections of the Russian empire, but it is improbable that Germany and Austria will carry self-abnegation so far as to give their own shares in the three partitions of the unhappy nation to the new state. Many candidates for the Polish throne have been suggested. Perhaps the new king will be a Pole, but more likely a German or Austrian of German blood.

If the allies win, Russia will frown upon outside dictation of Polish affairs in the peace conference. She certainly will take as big a share of Poland as she ever had, and is likely to grab a little more. But economic reforms have been promised by Russian leaders to the Poles, and Russia, unless the reactionaries again come into complete control, is likely to grant them.

Sweden is anxious for the success of Germany. Her neutrality has leaned in favor of Russia's enemies. If Russia and her allies win, the Czar will laugh at Swedish claims that the Aland Islands, lying near Sweden, in

What to Do With Loyal Ones Will Have to Be Determined by Allies.

RESISTING GERMAN EFFORTS

Bill to Naturalize Algerians Discussed in French Chamber of Deputies.

PARIS, July 22.—One of the great problems to be solved by the allied powers after the war is the question of what should be done with the millions of Mohammedans who have remained loyal during the war to France, England and Russia, in spite of the desperate efforts of German agents to provoke an uprising among them.

The French Chamber of Deputies recently devoted several sittings to the discussion of a new bill providing for the naturalization of the natives of Algeria, who have rendered invaluable services to France in practically all the bloodiest battles of the war. In a Paris paper, M. Edmond Douthe, France's foremost expert on Islamism, says:

"The question of what fate has in store for the many millions of Mussulmans throughout the world and what should be done to help them to evolve and fulfill their aspirations is most interesting one."

"Turkey has rushed heedlessly into a most dangerous adventure, and, having for years posed as the ruler of all Islam, she now threatens to bring about its total destruction."

"The Sultan is no longer the terrible war of the true believers against the infidels prescribed by the Koran. It has degenerated into a holy war made in Germany. In which Mussulmans and Christians fight other Mussulmans and other Christians. It has, therefore, not strengthened, but shattered, the unity of Islam."

"The mad energy with which the German propaganda has been carried on from Fez to Java, from Kazan to Darfur, surpasses all imagination. Hundreds of thousands of pamphlets in Arabic, Turkish, Persian and ten or more other Oriental languages, including Chinese, have inundated the Mohammedan countries, endeavoring to enlist the old religious hatred of the Orientals in the service of modern Germany."

"Still, after two years of warfare, what do we see in the Mohammedan world? Delhi is loyally serving England. Teheran has given her fate into Russia's hand. Bagdad is sighing for the English to arrive; in Constantinople chaos and misery prevail; starving Damascus, almost drowned in blood, is hoping and praying for delivery; Cairo, under British rule, Tunis, peaceful and progressing rapidly towards greater civilization, looks upon the intrigues of the Senussi with absolute indifference. Algeria is marvelously prosperous, and Fez is awakening to the golden dawn of a new life."

BOND TO BE MADE CLOSER THAN EVER

"Brotherhood in arms between Frenchmen and Africans has done more to promote the cause of the natives than half a century of abstract discussions, and when peace comes the people of France will make their bond with their Mussulman colonials closer than ever."

"Political unity of Islam perhaps never existed; still, Abdul Hamid dreamed of it. But an Islamic empire is now a mere empty formula of the past. In the future each Mussulman country will have to work out her own destiny."

"Is Islam then to become merely a word? No, the Mohammedan religion has put its imprint too deeply upon the believers. Arabic is the sacred common language of all Mohammedans, and they all are guided in their lives by the laws laid down by the prophet. Besides, they all are related—there is an obscure race affinity which unites the Arabian nomad, the Egyptian fellah, the Bedouin of the Sahara and the Moors of the towns of Northern Africa."

"Islam, even when it disappears from the political arena, still will have a large place in humanity. It will be a social class of the first order, for it will long keep its old ideal of authoritative justice, its literary genius and its ardent faith, for, as yet, there are no materialists in Mussulman countries. Islam will not die, but, with its persistent originality, will work together with Occidental society. Here lies the problem of to-morrow—nay, of to-day—and this is one of the greatest problems which the entente powers have to solve."

KING MAY VISIT CANADA

Appointment of Duke of Devonshire as Governor-General Considered Significant.

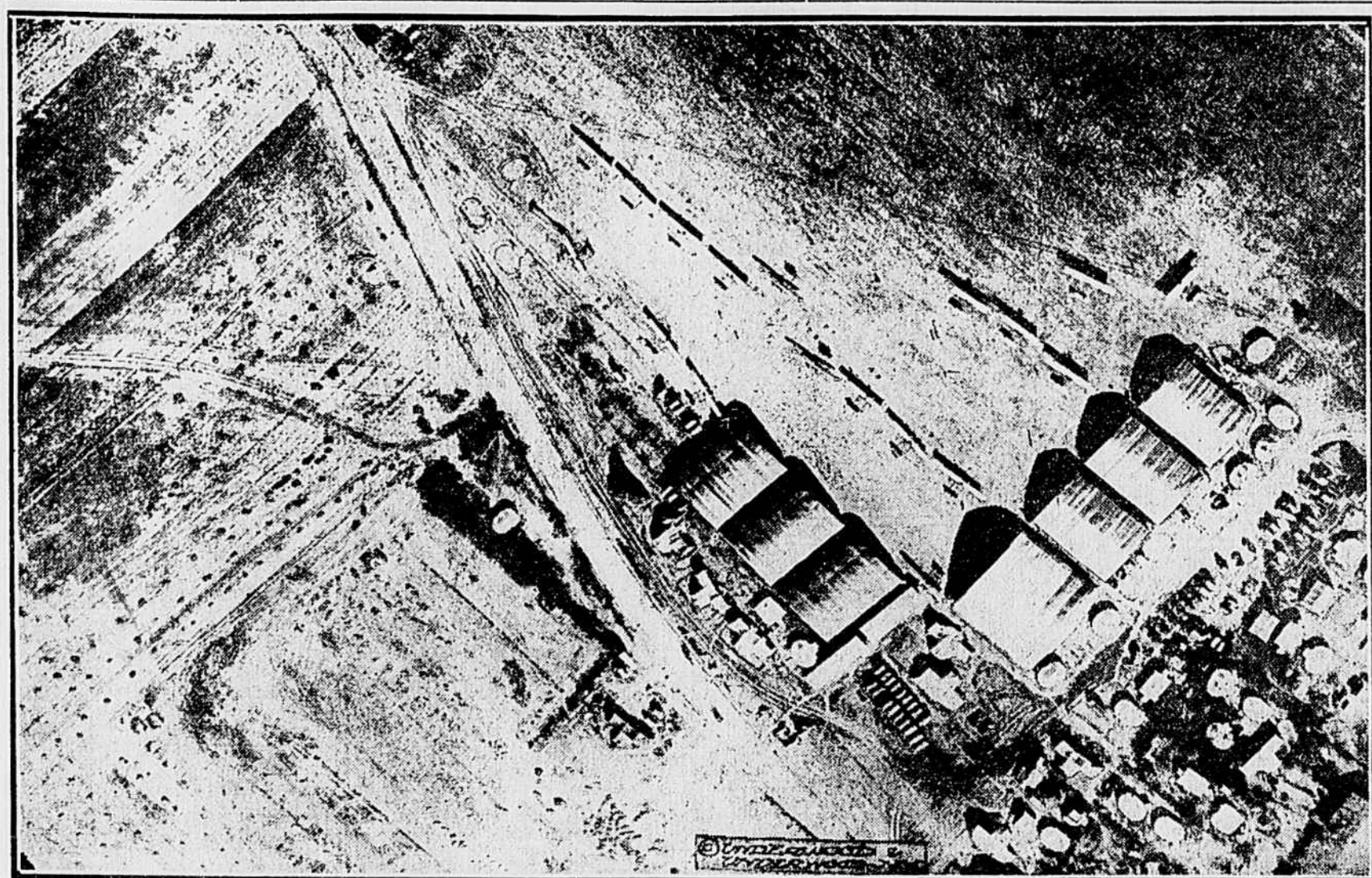
LONDON, July 22.—The appointment of the Duke of Devonshire as Governor-General of Canada may be regarded as a forerunner of the King's determination to make a tour of Canada with the Queen as soon after the war as possible, according to the London correspondent of the Manchester Guardian.

Reference is made to plans by the King to visit Canada during the Duke of Connaught's tenure of office, the assertion being made that they were cut short by the outbreak of the war.

The Duchess of Devonshire is not only mistress of the robes of the Queen, but is one of her closest intimates.

She was before her marriage Lady Evelyn Mary Fitzmaurice, daughter of Lord Lansdowne. She is a great social favorite, and one of London's most popular hostesses. Both she and the duke have many friends in Canada, where they have visited more than once.

Verdun Aviation Camp Seen From Sky



One of the most remarkable photographs ever taken of a bird's-eye view of an aviation camp. The picture was taken from a French aeroplane about 500 meters in the air directly over a French aviation camp near Verdun. The photograph plainly shows the aero hangars, and in front of the insect-like war planes. Grouped about the hangars are motor trucks and cars, and to the left are shown a number of tents, the living abodes of the aviators, pilots and others stationed about the camp. The broad white streak running diagonally across the photograph is a road. To the right of the road is farm land showing in some places the tracks left by motor trucks coming and going over the ground.

HOME RULE FOR INDIA SUBJECT OF LECTURES

Native Now Is Delivering Course on This Subject in London.

LEAGUE HAS BEEN FORMED

Aims to Educate British Public to Needs of Hindustan, the Loyalty of Whose People in Present War Has Astonished World.

LONDON, July 22.—A series of lectures is being delivered here, under the auspices of the newly formed home rule for India League, by Mr. Jinnah, a leader of the Indian National Congress, on the subject, "What India Wants After the War."

The great loyalty of India, which astonished the world at large and bitterly disappointed Germany at the outbreak of the war, has made a deep impression in England, and everybody agrees that a suitable reward must be given in tangible form.

When the league was started it was attacked by a few people who thought it was the intention to agitate for home rule during the war, but the leaders of the movement promptly repudiated this. They state that their aim is to educate a grateful British public on the question of India's needs, so that when the war is over and the whole question of British imperial reconstruction is being considered India may not be forgotten, and they point to the fact that India never has been mentioned in the discussions which have been going on with regard to imperial federation.

The intention of the league is to set out the reforms in the direction of more self-government for which the leaders of educated Indian opinion are working, and to appeal to all who believe in evolution, rather than revolution, and who, in the words of the promoters, "desire that India shall take her proper place with a contented and loyal people in the councils of the British empire."

An educative propaganda on strictly constitutional lines will, they consider, provide a safety valve for discontent, which might otherwise take a dangerous form.

"India," the leaders of the league say, "does not wish to separate herself from England, but she demands equality with the British in her own land."

FORBID POTASH MINING

Germany's Federal Council Prohibits Sinking of Shafts During the War.

BERLIN, July 22.—The Federal Council has issued an order prohibiting the sinking of further shafts for the development of potash mines during the war. Work on all shafts begun since July, 1914, must be suspended. The ground taken by the Council is that labor is now too scarce in Germany to waste it upon such unnecessary work as opening new potash mines.

Notwithstanding the pressure of the war, a number of new mines have reached the producing stage during the past two years, and the total number of mines producing or ready to produce potash is now more than 200. Ten years ago it was less than forty.

Turks Treasure War Relics.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 22.—The most treasured relics of the war which the Turks possess are the English flag that once flew over Kut-el-Amara and the sword of four generals and thirty other officers who were made prisoners when General Townshend capitulated. These trophies recently were presented to Kut-el-Amara, and at the Sultan's order, have been placed with other souvenirs in the old Palace of Topkapu.

Italian Army Fights Valiantly in Passes of Lofty Mountains

It Already Has Taken 3,000 Square Kilometers of Enemy's Country.

BY SIR A. CONAN DOYLE.

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ITALIAN WAR FRONT, NEAR VERONA, July 22.—One meets with such extreme kindness and consideration among the Italians that there is a real danger lest one's personal feelings should warp one's judgment. Making every possible allowance for this, I come away from them, after a very wide view, with a deep feeling of admiration and a conviction that no army in the world could have made a braver attempt to advance under conditions of extraordinary difficulty.

First a word as to the Italian soldier. He is a type by himself, which differs from the earnest solidarity of the new French army, and from the business alertness of the Briton, and yet has a very special dash and fire of his own.

It has been a war of most desperate ventures, but never once has there been a lack of volunteers. The Tyrolese are good men—too good to be fighting in so rotten a cause. But from the first to the last the Alpine have had the ascendancy in the hill fighting as the line regiments have against the Kaiserlied upon the plain.

Caesar told how the big Germans used to laugh at his little men until they had been at hand-to-hand with them. The Austrians could tell the same tale. The spirit in the ranks is something marvelous. There have been occasions when every officer has fallen, and yet the men have pushed on, have taken a position, and then waited for official direction.

The Alps form such a bar across the north that there are only two points where serious operations are possible. One is the Trentino salient, where Austria can always threaten and invade Italy. She lies in the mountains with the plains beneath her. She can always invade the plain, but the Italians cannot seriously invade the mountains, since the passes would only lead to other mountains beyond. Therefore their only possible policy is to hold the Austrians back. This they have most successfully done.

There remains the other front, the opening by the sea. Here the Italians had a chance to advance over a front of plain bounded by a river with hills beyond. They cleared the plain, they crossed the river, they fought a battle very like the battle of the Alamo upon the slopes of the hills, taking 20,000 Austrian prisoners, and now they are faced by barbed wire, machine guns, cemented trenches and every other device which has held them as it has held every one else.

They have in a year occupied some forty Austrian divisions, and relieved our Russian allies to that very appreciable extent. They have killed or wounded a quarter of a million, taken 40,000 and drawn to themselves a large portion of the artillery. That is their record up to date. As to the future, it is very easy to prophesy. Neither side can advance far as matters stand. But if the Russian advance and Austria has to draw her men to the east, there will be a tiger spring for Trieste. If manhood can break the line, then I believe the Durandos will do it.

And they are excellently led. Cadorna is an old Roman, a man cast in the big simple mold of antiquity, frugal in his tastes, clear in his aims, with no thought outside his duty. Every one loves and trusts him. For the chief of the staff, who was good enough to explain the strategic position to me, struck me as a man of great clearness of vision, middle-sized straight as a dart, with an eagle face grained and colored like an old walnut. The whole of the staff work is, as experts assure me, most excellently done.

So much for the general situation. Let me descend for a moment to my adventures at Padua. I was awakened betimes in the morning by the dropping of bombs, the rattle of aircraft guns and the distant rat-tat-tat of a Maxim high up in the air.

This dropping of explosives on the chance of hitting one soldier among fifty victims seems to me the most monstrous development of the whole war, and the one which should be most sternly repressed in future international legislation—such a thing as international law still exists. The Italian headquarters town which I will call Nemini, was a particular victim of these murderous attacks. I speak with some feeling, as not only was the ceiling of my bedroom shattered some days before my arrival, but a greasy patch with some black shreds upon it was still visible above my window, which represented part of the remains of an unfortunate workman, who had been blown to pieces in front of the house.

My first experience of the Italian line was at the portion which I have called the gap by the sea, otherwise the Isonzo front. From a mound behind the trenches an extraordinary fine view can be got of the Austrian position, the general curve of both lines being marked, as in Flanders, by the sausage balloons which float behind them. The Isonzo, which has been so bravely carried by the Italians, lay in front of me, a clear blue river. In a hollow to my left were the roofs of Gorizia, the town which the Italians are endeavoring to take. A long desolate ridge, the Carso extends to the south of the town and stretches down nearly to the sea. The crest is held by the Austrians, and the Italian trenches have been pushed within fifty yards of them. A lively bombardment was going on from either side, but, so far as the infantry goes, there is none of that constant malignant petty warfare with which we are familiar in Flanders.

FOUGHT ON HILLS, TAKING 20,000 AUSTRIAN PRISONERS

When I was on the British lines they were dealing with a method of clearing barbed wire. The experiments were new, and were causing great interest. But on the Italian front I found that the same system had been tested for many months. In the use of bullet-proof jackets for engineers and other men who have to do exposed work the Italians are also ahead of us. One of their engineers at our headquarters might give some valuable advice.

I was anxious in the afternoon to visit Monfalcone, which is the small dockyard captured from the Austrians on the Adriatic.

As we approached Ronchi we could see shrapnel breaking over the road in front of us, but we had not yet realized that it was precisely for vehicles that the Austrians were waiting, and that they had the range marked out to a yard. We went down the road all out at a steady fifty miles an hour. The village was near, and it

BULLET-PROOF JACKETS USED BY ENGINEERS

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BERLIN RESIDENTS FED IN CITY SOUP KITCHENS

Unable to Cope With Armies of Hungry Women and Children.

FOOD PROBLEM NOW ACUTE

Vats in Big Breweries at Munich Are Used as Gigantic Cooking Pots. Leipzig Authorities Warn People of Necessity for Economy.

BERLIN, July 22.—Communism, always denounced as impractical by conservative Germany before the war, is making giant forward strides in all parts of this country, and now is being hailed by the authorities as the only means of saving the people from the fatal consequences of Albin's blockade of a whole nation.

In nearly 100 large German cities the masses of the people now are being fed from enormous soup kitchens run by the municipal authorities. Here in Berlin more kitchens are opened almost every day. The existing kitchens are unable to cope with the armies of hungry women and children besieging them from dawn until night.

In Hamburg, where all work practically has been stopped, it is said that about one-fourth of the population now are getting all their meals from the municipal kitchens, which also supply nearly 50,000 school children with free meals.

At Munich some of the big breweries which have had to close down now are seeing their vats being used as gigantic cooking pots, and at Cologne and Dusseldorf more than 100,000 people are being supplied with food at cost price.

Despite the almost superhuman efforts of the authorities to cope with the difficulties, the food problem is becoming more and more acute, and the press comments, especially in the south, are pessimistic.

SUBMARINE WEAKEST OF ANY WAR CRAFT

"Submarines have taken the place of the original torpedo-boat, and are the weakest and smallest of the war craft of any navy."

"Light cruisers are scouts pure and simple, though in a fleet action they work with the destroyers on the outskirts of the battle squadrons, warding off torpedo attack by the enemy's small craft."

"One other phrase which occurs occasionally in official reports from the British Admiralty requires explanation—'flotilla leaders.' These are a hybrid design, midway between a light cruiser and a destroyer, which act as the leading ships of a flotilla of destroyers. Just as it would be wrong to speak of a covey of geese, so it is wrong to speak of a squadron of destroyers or a flotilla of battleships. Destroyers and submarines work in flotillas; all other warships in squadrons."

In English translations of German admiralty reports there sometimes occurs the phrase 'ships of the line.' This is a literal translation of the German 'linienschiff,' the equivalent of English 'battleship.' It is also possible now and again to come across that old blunder 'ironclad.' There are no such ships today. They only existed for a little while during the Victorian era, when wooden ships were clad with iron in the course of the first experiments in armoring ships."

Help Horn to Haler.

CALCUTTA, July 22.—Son and heir has just been born to Major-General the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, ruler of the third richest native state in India, over 8,000 square miles in area, with a population of more than 2,000,000.

BEARS THE BRUNT OF NAVAL BATTLE

Duty of "Capital" Ship in Sea Engagement Described by Writer.

MANY MISTAKES CORRECTED

Hardest Work of Blockade Is Carried On by Patrol Squadrons.

LONDON, July 22.—When is a battleship a Dreadnought? And when is a Dreadnought a cruiser? Also, what is a capital ship? H. C. Ferraby, the naval writer, clears up some popular mistakes in answering these questions in a London newspaper. He says:

"We begin with capital ships, pointing out that the word 'capital' is used in its true etymological sense of 'head' of 'chief,' and not in the colloquial sense of excellent. They are the ships which are intended to bear the brunt of the battle; hence they are battleships and battle cruisers. Light cruisers, destroyers and submarines are not capital ships."

"Battleships of to-day fall into two classes—the so-called Dreadnoughts, with their journalistic subdivisions of super-Dreadnoughts and hyper-super-Dreadnoughts and pre-Dreadnoughts. This classification is purely a popular one, and was brought about by the introduction in 1905 of an entirely new design of battleship into the navy. The first ship of this design was called the Dreadnought. If it had been called the Viper or the Loyalty, it is probable that we should talk to-day of Vipers and pre-Vipers or Loyalties and pre-Loyalties just as we speak of Dreadnoughts and pre-Dreadnoughts. Actually, all ships referred to by these names are battleships, and they form the battle squadrons, the main fighting force of the British grand fleet."

"Next in importance to the battleships come the cruisers. At the same time as the Dreadnought type of battleship was introduced into the service we introduced a new type of cruiser, also bigger, faster, better armed and better armored than any previous type of cruiser. These were called officially 'battle cruisers,' but unofficially are often referred to as 'Dreadnought cruisers.' The two phrases mean the same thing—cruisers which are fitted to form a wing of the battle squadrons, to take part in a battle between the big ships, but also are fitted to play the usual part of cruisers, to cruise and scout."

ARMORED CRUISER DESIGNED FOR SCOUTING

"Before the coming of the battle cruiser design the principal type of cruiser was the armored cruiser. This was not intended to take any prominent part in engagements between battleships. It was simply a heavy, well-armed scouting ship, useful also for such duties as convoy or for the escort of trade routes to protect merchant ships against attacks by enemy cruisers. Ships of this type no longer are being built for any of the naval powers."

"Reference sometimes is made to vessels called 'armed cruisers.' This is a mistake. A cruiser, being a man-of-war, is naturally armed. The mistake arises sometimes from the telegraphic abbreviation 'arm'd' for 'armored,' but the term is more generally applied to merchant ships serving as armed auxiliaries. The correct name for these is 'armed liner,' or, better still, 'auxiliary cruiser.'"

THE BULK OF WHAT WE HAVE COME TO CALL THE "PATROL SQUADRONS" IN THIS WAR ARE COMPOSED OF THESE AUXILIARIES.

They are the ships which are doing the hardest of the work of blockade, the stopping and searching of all merchant ships for contraband and goods destined for the enemy. Many of them also have done good work in dealing with the type of warship known as commerce destroyers, another phrase that may lead to confusion.

IN LEIPZIG THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES SOME TIME AGO WARNED THE PEOPLE THAT DURING THE COMING WINTER CONDITIONS WILL NECESSITATE THE UTMOST ECONOMY OF THE PART OF EVERY HOUSEWIFE, AND THAT THE SUPPLY OF POTATOES IS ALMOST EXHAUSTED.

They remind the people that the army must be provided for first at any cost, and that it is the duty of the people at home to bear all hardships and privations cheerfully, while bearing in mind what would be their fate if the enemy had invaded the country. This warning has provoked the following comment in the Leipzig Volkszeitung:

"The feeding of the population becomes more and more difficult every day as we approach the new harvest. We now are faced with a scarcity of the absolutely necessary quantity of potatoes, which has become the most important of our foodstuffs. Up to now it has been repeated endlessly to the nation that there were quite sufficient quantities of potatoes on hand to last till the harvest. The present announcement shows conclusively that all the measures taken by the state and municipalities are utterly insufficient."

FORBIDS PERSONAL UNCLELINESS.

LODZ, POLAND, July 22.—To correct a condition which can only be appreciated by those who know Lodz, the police president, Herr von Oppen, has issued an order providing that such of the inhabitants appearing on the streets with evidences of personal uncleanness are to be arrested, scientifically cleansed and shorn, and held until their clothing can be disinfected and mended. If any expense is attached to the cleaning process, the cleansee must pay it or work it out.